ARPA-E: Emerging Ideas I

- Rapid EV Charging
- Future Bioreactor Concepts
- Topping Cycles for Power Generation
- Ubiquitous Methane Sensing

9:15am - 10:15am



Rapid EV Charging

Amul D. Tevar ARPA-E Fellow

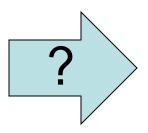


Could EV charging be made more convenient than filling a tank of gas?

'I sure don't want to sit around twiddling my thumbs for 30 minutes at a "charge station" waiting for an EV to charge...'

- Comment from hybridcars.com forum

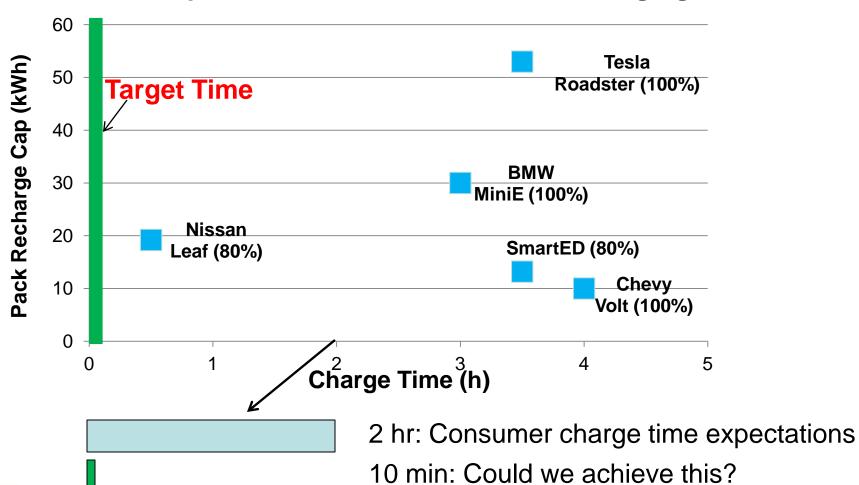






Most Li-Ion pack charging times are long

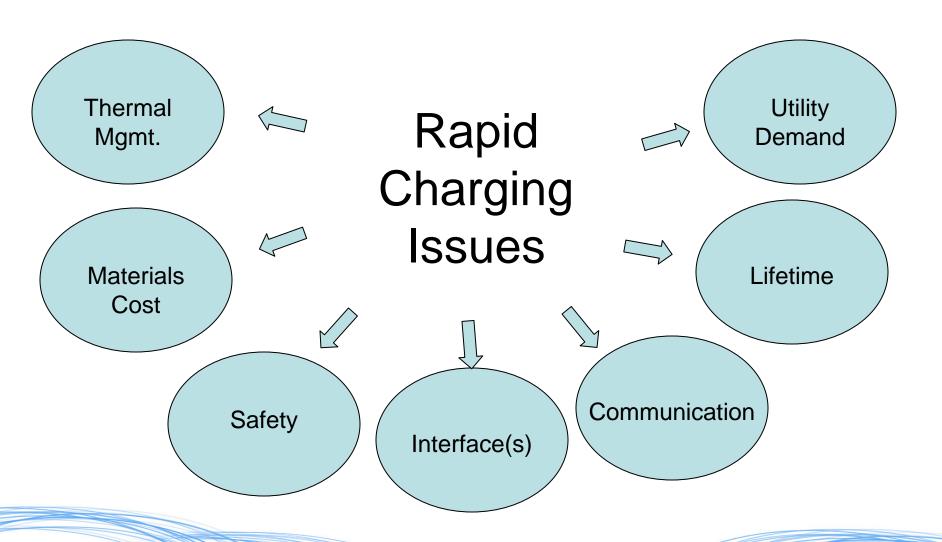
Sample of US Current & Future EV Charging







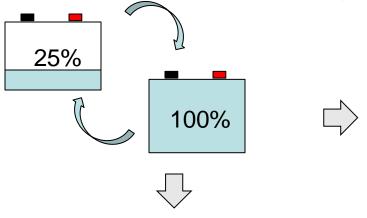
Significant technical issues with rapid charging



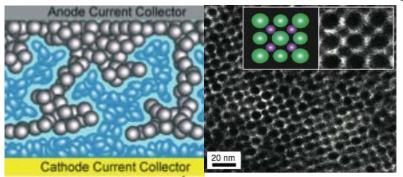


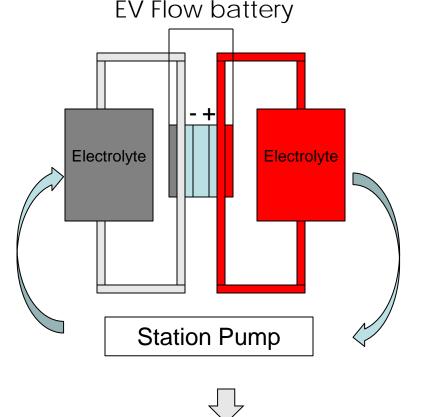
How could we approach this?

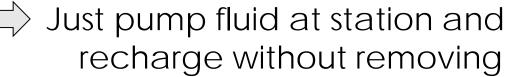
Battery Swapping. . . but why swap the whole thing?



EV Self-assembled battery







battery

Sources: Adv. Funct. Mater. 2007, 17, 379–389 Nature Matls, vol. 6, 2007,



What else with rapid charging?

Rapid Charge Stations

Inductive/Wireless Charging



Removes cost of athome charging units



Charging without cables



What would the solution look like?



Key: Driving Miles per Minute Charge

Safety & Stability

- How can we avoid traditional battery issues?
- Are there advances from other fields?
- Are there secondary issues that make high rates intractable?

Image: Wired.com



Potential Project



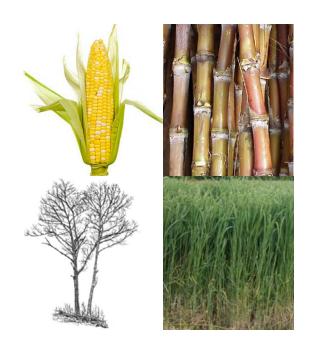


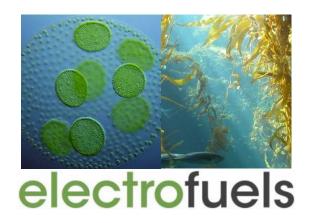
Future Bioreactor Concepts

Robert Conrado ARPA-E Fellow



All biofuels face similar challenges



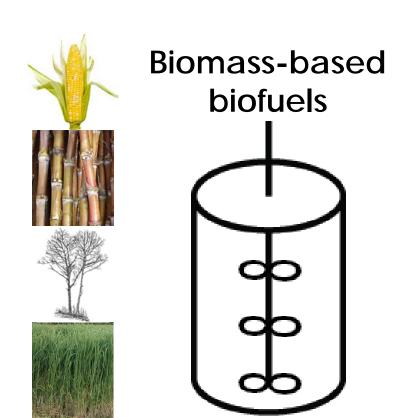


- 1) Reduce footprint
- 2) Increase process efficiency
- 3) Reduce land/water requirements



Require fundamentally different bioreactors to convert sunlight/electricity vs. sugars into fuel

VS.



Solar Fuels





electrofuels

How is this done today? Why is it hard?

- 1) Large Bioreactor Areas
- 2) Long Time Scales
- 3) Energy Intensive





Few bioreactor designs being explored



Open
Pond
0.5 m²/m³



Tube
Photobioreactor
0.5-5 m²/m³



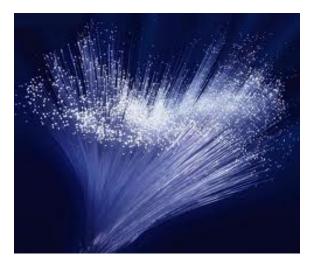
Sheet
Photobioreactor
10-50 m²/m³

To achieve commercially relevant productivities, require >500 m²/m³

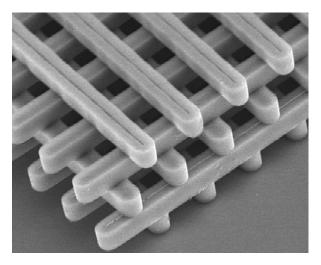


Potential solutions from optics community

Photobioreactors concepts



Optical Fibers 10³-10⁴ m²/m³

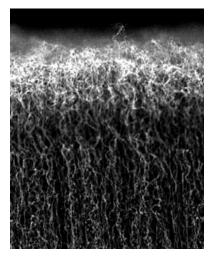


Photonic Crystal 10⁵-10⁶ m²/m³

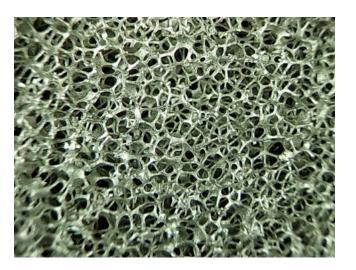


Potential solutions from materials community

Electrobioreactors concepts



Battery Electrode 10³-10⁴ m²/m³



Nickel Foam 10³-10⁴ m²/m³



MICROBIAL

- NTERFACES AND
- COATINGS FOR
- **R** EACTOR
- OPTIMIZATION IN
- BIO
- **NERGY**
- **S** YSTEMS

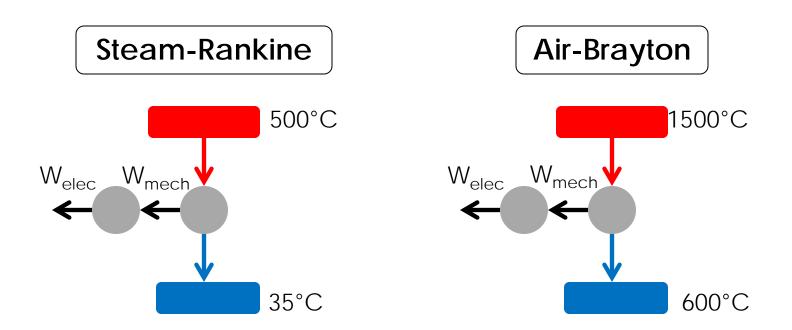


Topping Cycles for Power Generation

Asegun Henry ARPA-E Fellow



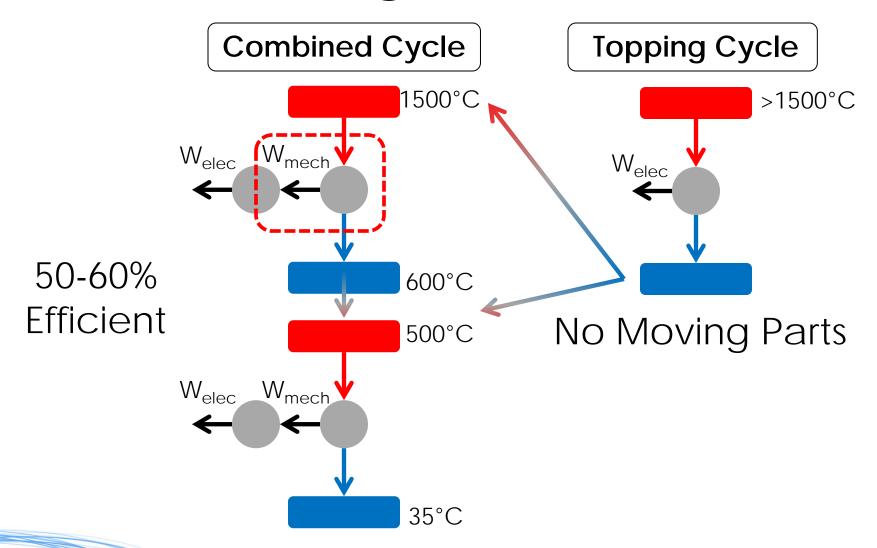
Heat Engines



30-40% Efficient



Heat Engine Stack

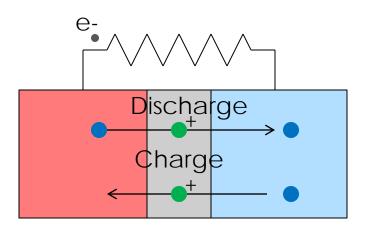


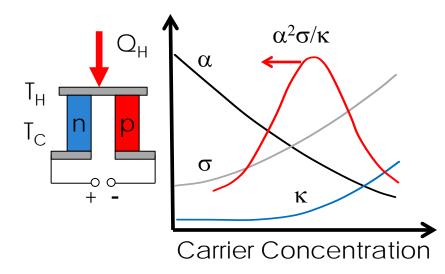


What Can Get Us There?

Thermally Regenerative Electrochemical Systems

Thermoelectrics



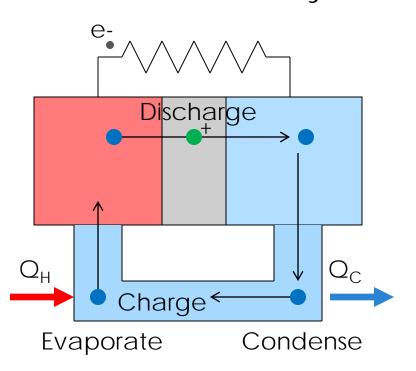


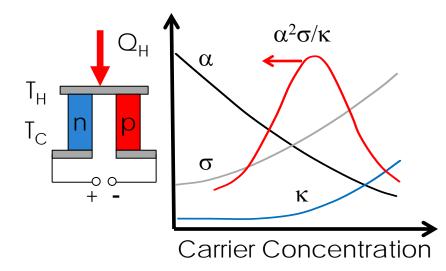


What Can Get Us There?

Thermally Regenerative Electrochemical Systems

Thermoelectrics





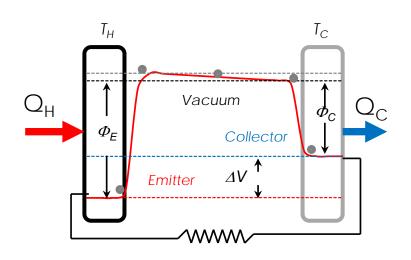


What Can Get Us There?

Photovoltaics at High Temperature (565°C)

Thermionic energy conversion





Goal: > 60% combined cycle, >10 yr lifetime



Potential Program Name:

THERMODYNAMICALLY
OPTIMAL
POWER from the

H IGHEST
A CHIEVABLE
T EMPERATURES



Ubiquitous Methane Sensing

Phil Larochelle
ORISE Postdoctoral Researcher
Contractor to ARPA-E



Switching from Coal to Natural Gas Reduces CO₂ Emissions

However, Methane is a powerful Greenhouse Gas

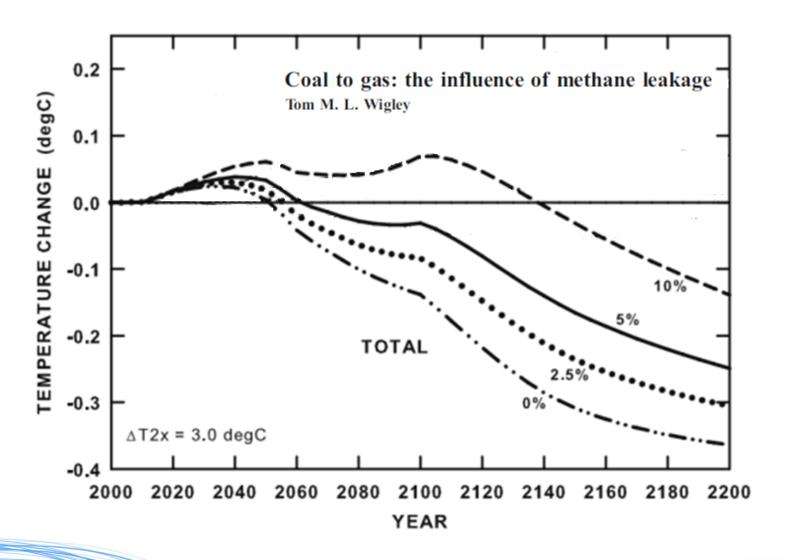
	Global Warming Potential		
Gas	25 Years	100 Years	500 Years
CO ₂	1	1	1
CH ₄	56	21	6.5

- Methane is a significantly more powerful GHG than CO₂
- It falls out of the atmosphere more rapidly than CO₂
- Methane leaks from natural gas infrastructure can reduce or reverse GHG benefit of switching from coal to natural gas

© 2011 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

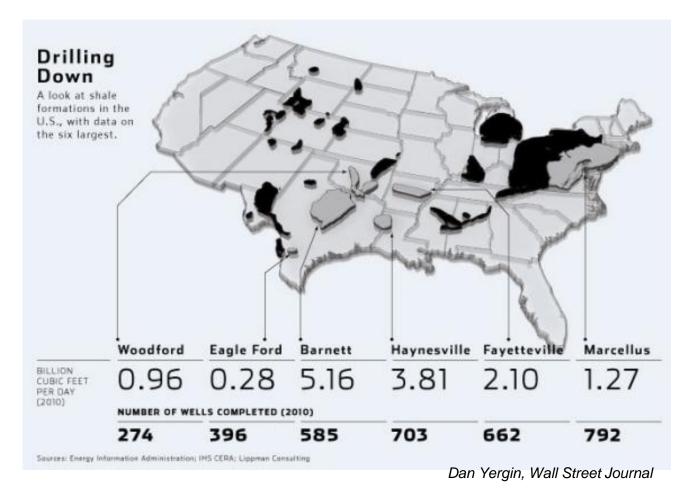


Methane Leaks Can Make GHG Emissions from Natural Gas Worse than Coal





> 3500 Shale Gas Wells Were Drilled in the US in 2010

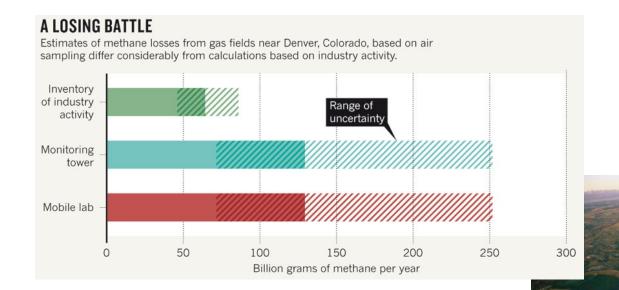


Is anyone checking all of these wells for methane leaks?
This is also a wasted resource, and wasted \$\$.



Report in Nature 2/12: Natural Gas Producers in Denver Area losing ~4% of their Methane.





"the debate has been marked by a scarcity of hard data."



Techno-Economic Goal

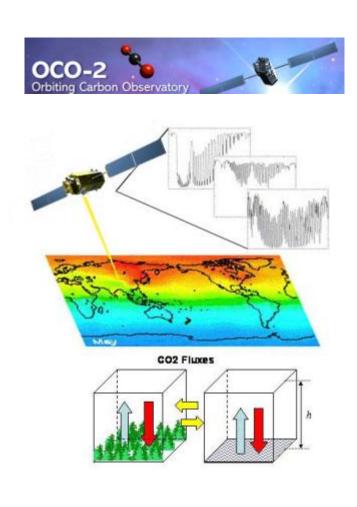
Find the Leaks and Stop Them.

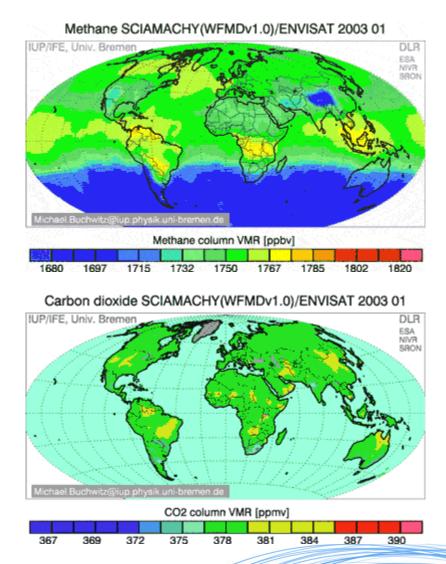
Precise Ubiquitous Geospatial Location of Methane Concentrations in the Atmosphere

1 Square Mile Increments
1 PPM Resolution



There are satellite based CH4 & CO2 measurements, can we increase their resolution?

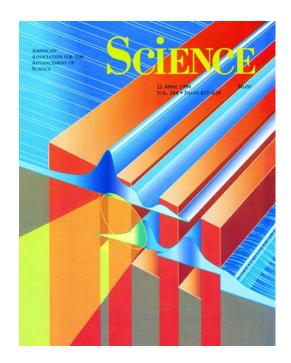




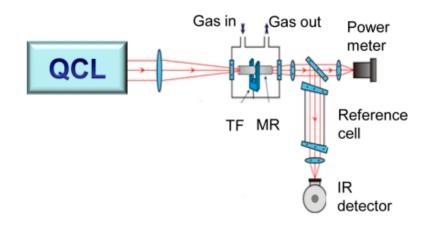


Remote Detection through Spectroscopy

Semiconductor Quantum Cascade Lasers Developed @ Bell Labs



Can the Detection Range be Extended?



Appl Phys B DOI 10.1007/s00340-011-4800-0

Applied Physics B
Lasers and Optics

Quantum-cascade laser photoacoustic detection of methane emitted from natural gas powered engines

M.V. Rocha • M.S. Sthel • M.G. Silva • L.B. Paiva • F.W. Pinheiro • A. Miklòs • H. Vargas

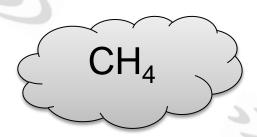
Received: 8 June 2011 / Revised version: 14 September 2011 © Springer-Verlag 2011



Technology that can do it



Plane/UAV to Ground Spectroscopy (Triangulation)







Technology that can do it





Plane/UAV to Plane/UAV Spectroscopy (Triangulation)





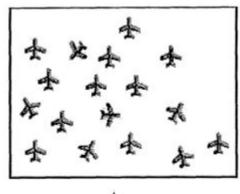
Smaller Types of UAVs: QuadRotors, Others

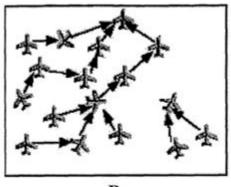






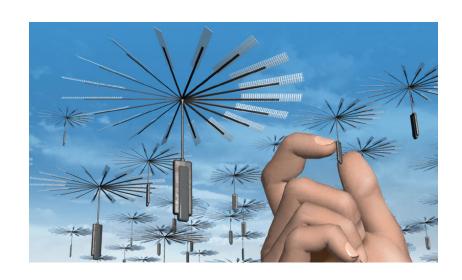
Intelligent coordination of many UAVs



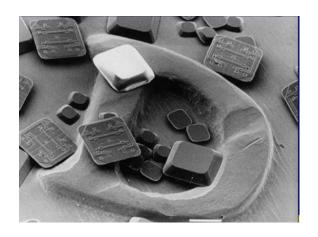




Going Even Smaller: Super Small UAVs and The Smart Dust Concept









Can We Crowdsource It?





Give people cheap sensors and iPhone/Android apps.

Follow the concentration gradients



Methane Leak Detection Program Name:

